## CONNECTICUT AVE.

ON A BRIGHT SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

A Co-as-You-Please Race, in Which Are Entered Aristocrats, Piebians, Snehr, Nobs, Diptomats, Heart-Smashers, and Society Boys.

On a Squiday afternoon Connecticut avenue is the \*Champs Elysees" of Washington. Up and down the broad sidewalk pours a gaily-dressed forcest of bumsnity, that is a moving commensary on Ameri can society, and that most prominent American trait—speed. The first impression that a foreigner receives when he first lands upon our hospitable thores is that Americans are always in a hurry We send along the streets during business hours as though we had Keeley motors in each leg; we fly through a walrz with the rapid transit of a irain on an elevated railroad, and when we go out dressed up in our best garments to prome-

Perhaps the rapid strides with which our country mit to greatness were the result of the busiling sapidity with which the last and this generation have attended to business. The Sanday crowd on Connecticut avenue seems to be entered in a well-gressed go-us-you-please race. The people going out seem to be terribly abxious to get to Stewart Castle in the shortest possible time, while these remains down walk as though they each had an important sugagement at the foot of the Farragut Matue. Every one in town who is anything spends

a pleasant two hours on the promenade. The nobs go out to be seen, and the snobs go out to see the hobs and breathe a little of the finer ether which TICKLES THE LUNGS OF UPPER TENDOM. It is a pretty hard majer to distinguish between the nois and the snobs, and if Thackersy—that most glorious of novelists, satiriats, and snobs—is to be believed, every single pedestrian, or married one either, for that matter, is a snob; but some of Thackeray's trite sayings must be taken with a Thackeray's trile mayings must be taken with a grain of sail; hence we scatter a little condiment over the type. To a student of human nature the stress is an interessing volume, the pages of which tell latter than anything class the singular phases of American society. Look at this queenly woman cominic along I leas female Rowell. She is the pursonineation of an aristocrat without the uninteresting leastfed which is supposed to be the proper accompanion of the supposed to be the BULE-HLOOKED ENNUL.

Her clear-cut features seem to have been unod.

BLUE-BLOODED ENNUL

Her clear-cut features seem to have been modeled by cannibes years of great lineage, and you are insactly sure that her pedigree is not an ell less then a mile long. She gives a willing car to the broken English compliments. They must be compliments from the way they are accompanied by graceful gestures, which her diplomatic except is ejeculating. It me envious person says size is the daughter of old Donnis Denny, who made a fortune selling aboestrigs. Well, says our philosopher, "what difference does that maker it shows that americans only need a few years to become what it takes conturies to make across the pond." She has passed us long ago, and we turnour attention to this pretty gir, whose bright complexion and rounded figure mark her as Hygen's Favourite Datenter.

She is the daughter of one of our most famous

BYGEIA'S PAVORITE DAUGITER.

She is the daughter of one of our most famous lawyers, and rumor says she has the most beautiful neck to theistend m. Here comes a shert stout woman, whose face is redder with natural other than the girl's behind her is with rouse. She must be a snot, but our commanion says she is the lineal describant of Brian Horne, Pecahontas, Lord Jeffrice, and a best of other tistoric people. Mayte the crulean fluit that coursed through her ancestor's veins has degenerated into a less skyey he.

THEN COME THE DIPLOMATS.

THEN COME THE DIPLOMATS,

a little body of them, who are about the only
people who take life slawly. They are well formed
and well dressed, but their complexions are evidence of late suppers. It is French they are speakfag, and that at the rate of three hundred words a
minute. Each syllable is accompanied by a strag,
and they appear very much interested in the subject of conversation, but this does not prevent
them giving distincuished bows to the women
them giving distincuished states to those they
don't. Hore comes a little girl who has just gotten
finto her teens, and she is acquiring the eris and
graces which will make her

A SUCCESSPIL MARKET AMASHER. THEN COME THE DIPLOMATS,

graces which will make her

A SUCCESPUL HEART-SMARKER

when she grows older. She is surrounded by a
bevy of bays, for the mothers of the boys well
know that the Hule Miss is an heiress, and they
bring up their boys in strict accordance with that
knowledge. But it is very probable the little Miss
will grow up and marry some navy or army man
or perhaps buy the under secretary of some legation. Here come some diplomats of another color.
At a giance one knows they are the repr. sentatives of the fix-off country whence the rat-tailed
Mongolian comes over to work for six cents a
century. The Chinese dress in the costume of
their country, and a rich costume it is, though not
as perfect a fit as it might be. The Chinamen's
heads are surrounted by LITTLE SKULL-CATS OF SATIN.

from beneath which wanders the generous, snake-like pig-teil, to pull which affords the San Francisco bootlum more delight than a front seat in the gallery a the Beila Union. The upper portion of their bodies are elad in locale silk or astin what-do you-call-ems, that fit the wearers like a circus tent fits the pole; their legs are lost in silk trousers that are the antipodes of the approved State Department habiliments, and their feet are encased in sharp-tood affairs, ornamented with different-colored cioth and wooden soles. From the way

THEY WANDER DOWN THE STREET THEY WANDER DOWN THE STREET
one would imagine they had just failen out with
each other. They come toddling along in a lumberly manner, like a skirmish line, at intervals of
about thirty yards. They may not be the glass of
fashion nor the mould of form, but they are certainly the observer of all observers. Close in the
wake of the hindmost heathen comes a tail, distinguished-looking army officer, and that stout,
florid man who looks like a well-fed greenyman
whom he stops to speak to is one of the smartest
Congressmen in the Capitol. But, gentle reader,
if you have eyes, prepare to use them now. These
three exquisites are

THE JEUNDAL DOLLE. See the entrancing manner in which cash little mustache is curied; the little No. 3 bets perched upon their carefully-dressed locks; the immaculate colors and lovely scarfs that neep from between the happels of their tightly-buttoned coats; the little canes they twirt so journily the little suries which play across their faces and the utterly all too but fascinating little logs to which their bresches cling so lovingly. Ye gods; if Kete Field could only see those shanks the monograph she would write would set every female heart in

THE DRESS REPORM ASSOCIATION THE DRIES EXFORM ASSOCIATION

palpitating frightfully. Some say they have no
visible means of support, but this doll sarcase has
not the luciasve cut of truth, for each one of the
lovely trinity has a Government position. Following them comes Dinah and Ike. They are both as
black as the acc of spades, and Dinah's dress is a
woody solar spectrum, while Ike's new layender
pants make covelous tunes go jingling over the
heartstrings of his envious brothers. They are
enjoying themselves as much as

THER LIGHTER COMPLEXIONED COMPANIONS,
and if, perhaps, through the weak they are near as

THEIR LIGHTER COMPLEXIONED COMPANIONS, and if, perhaps, tirough the week they are mentals, on Sui-days, as eithert says, they are saints, although they perambulate Connected avenue instead of siting on the edge of a cloud and playing a golden harp. All sorts, kinds, sizes, and colors of people pedestraintse out the handsome street. Fat men eacort thin women, thinner men take care of fatter women, and then you occasionally see couples which would up the beam at 22a apieco, or their attenuated opposites, who won't weigh half that much between them. But they all seem to be upon their good behavior, and you hear no found apsect or horselaugh jest. The REPURICAN man wonds his way through the multitude, photographing their faces on the sensitive plate of his morney, and if his old gray overcost brushes a futtle of the map off a hely's Easter dress, charge it to good nature, that psymaster whose ledger has only one side.

Signor Perrughini as a Baby, In the cast of the "Barber of Seville "on Wednesday night at the National Theatre was a gentleman who was known on the bills as Signor Perrughini. Those who were acquainted with this gentleman before he went to Italy and developed into an Italian tenor knew him by the name of John Chatterson. There is an incident in welood into an Italian tenor knew him by the name of John Chatterson. There is an incident in his early history that but few in this city are familiar with, and possibly none remember. When Barnum, the prince of showmen, was running his museum in New York city, longer age than the memory of the writer can travel, he inaugurated the first "baby show " as a means of attracting the public and of interesting those possessed of brannaw miles of bumanity. It is said that the furere created by this first baby-show has never been surparsed. Mottors from every sention brought their infants, each fondly believing that brought their infants, each fondly believing that hers would be the one to take the prize for beauty which the strewd fiarnum had offered. There were bables with this even, with black case, and with every other colored eyes; bables with stand nears and Roman indees; bables with flace heir, with black hair, and with no hair at all—in fact, there was very variety of baby that was over born. When the award of the prize for the most beautiful baby was announced it was found that formule Chatterson had borne off the honors. It's a long time since that event, and it is perfures a matter that should be left to the judgment of the fair sex whether in his present many face and figure John Chatterson, or Signor Perrughini, possesses in mature development those etements of beauty which were so strikingly apparent in his influory.

Christ Church Entertainment. The choir of Christ Church, Navy-Yard, recently gave an entertainment in the chapel adjoining the church, which, from a musical joint of view, if not from a pecuniary, was a thorough success. Many of the congregation, however, were present, including the families of several officers at present including the families of several officers at present stationed at the yard. In addition there was a large delepation from updown to enjoy the treat. The programme included soles by Miss Mollie Byrne, Mrs. Fadely, Messrs. Forsman, Rule, and Whitple, a duet by Mr. Rule and Mis. Fadely, a quintratte by Misse Byrne and Fadely and Messrs. Cross and Rule, and readings by Mr. W. A. Lackey. The accompanies were Professors Lawrence and Haichison. Miss Mollie Byrne was never in helies value, Season Wilpide and Forsman wave good, as usual and Mr. Lackey, by the adection and randition of his receiver, charmed every one, and received ascend well-merited encores. The rest of the programme was unusually good, and the cuturial meent, sas whole, was such as we have not seen on the Navy-Yard for many years, the only regret expressed being that it was not better advertised, that alone preventing as full an artendance as could be desired. AN OPEN LETTER

To the Irish-American Republican National Committee.

Bnormus: In assigning a few reasons why Irish-Americans should quit the crazy Cobdente considers I will be as brief as possible. My reaous are as follows: First-Beauss our "tariff for revenue only " made the United States, in their independent carselly, more beneficial to England than they

ould have been as colonies.

Second—Because England must follow on the

wake of Tyre, Alexandria, and Holland when we cease to take her manufactures in exchange for our produce.

I am not hasarding these statements on frail

sutherity. To prove them I will not quote the coomies of England. I will simply record the uncoomies of England. I will simply record the unexceptionable evidence of her own statemen.
Alexander Baring, with the advantages of a
practical knowledge in American trade, tells
us "that the profits of her American
trade, more than anything else, enabled
England to carry on her continental wars; that
under a tariff for revenue only the United States
convibuted in the highest degree possible all the
basefits which one mation could derive from the
existence of another or that a mother country
could receive from the best regulated colony." He
was surprised that Englishmen should entertain
independence had produced, which only served to
circuist and consume the truits of English industry. Mr. Baring positively asserted that the
United States, in their independent expactly, were
more beneficial to the mather country than they
could have been as colonies; that three-fourths of
all the numey proceeding from the consumnation
of the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
the produce of the soil of the United States in
Beinold the fruits of a "tariff for revenue only"

of the produce of the soil of the United States in all parts of the world were paid to England for bermanufactures. (See North American Review, 1820, p. 363).

Bohold the fruits of a "tariff for revenue only!" it was, then, our "tariff for revenue only!" it was, then, our "tariff for revenue only!" which enabled the old Vampire of Nations to subsidise all the despots in Europe, from the Russian Pandown to the very lay of Aigiers, who was in fact licensed by her to practice his Corsair at cellifest upon American commerce. A tariff for revenue only gave Russians mortgages on our railroads, our towns, our cities, our counties, and our States to pay for iron and steel, while our own iron and coal mines were hermetically sealed.

But, thank God, John Bull's picule is over. In the last three years he paid us \$1,312,816,623 for our produce, while we paid him \$577,379,735 for his manufactures, leaving a balance in our favor of \$726,486,100. During the last two years we have imported \$167,680,901, in specie more than we experted. Ch., how it glandens the pulse and the blood of an Irishman's heart to see John's misfortunes! Keep a duty of \$4 per cent. on his manufactured cotton, 30 per cent. on his bron. 50 per cent. on steel, and 67 per cent. on his bron. 50 per cent. on steel, and 67 per cent. on his hoolen goods; that will blew him up quicker than your nitrogrey-crine. Remember that Great Bristian has fifteen millions of people more than she can feed; that Sper cent. of her population depends upon her manufactures and trade for a living. You know that when her trade fluctuates, a bad feeling between her workingmen and the upper chases becomes very strong and the fabric of civil society is shaked to its very base. Mrs. Gaskell, a native of Masschester, tells us how "the auffering of the operatives induced a shapition in the minds of many of them that their legislators, their employers, and even their ministers of religion, were in general, their oppressors and enemies, and in league for their prostration and enthrallme

Will Irish-American suffrage be employed in se-curing a free market for the cotton manufactures of Lancushire, the worlens of Yorkshire, the pot-tory of Staffordshire, the from of Birmingham and sheffield? Must Irish-American votes prevent the eight millions of half-starved operatives shut up in her twenty-two largust cities from dragging her to the dust?

Finally, will the votes of Irish-Americans be used in giving new strength and vigor to the from

Finally, will the votes of Irish-Americans be used in giving new strength and vigor to the iron and now lightened on the throat of poor Ireanity Irish be so, well, them—
but their take be a mockword—let men of all lands.
I augh out the form that shall ring to the poles.
I augh out more that shall ring to the poles.
I augh out mit to designe to out in from their hands.
Shall turn into designe to out in from their hands.
Shall turn into designe to out in from.
I have players! let the what of their agony be.
To think, as the doesned often think, of that heaven
They had once within reach—that they might have
been free.

PATRICK C. CARROLL.

PATRICK C. CARROLL. No. 209 FLOYD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Band of Hope Entertainment, The entertailment for the benefit of the Band of Hope at Curis Hall last night was in every sense a success. The young felks of the Band have rea-son to feel encouraged over the result of their first success. The young folks of the Band have reason to feel encouraged over the result of their first public effort. The Band of Hope is a temperance solety of boys and girls, instituted under the auspices of the Woman's Evangelical Temperance Association, and has about three hundred little offer the section of the Section of Mrs. B. Chambers, who, with the kind assistance of one or two other benevolent ladies, conducts the regular meetings of this little society and instructs in the principles by which they may truly be a band of hope. The following is the programme presented to the large audience: Chorus, "Temperance Boys and Girls Are We," Bend of Hope; "Soot and the Veteran," Colonel H. M. Rodgers, reading, "Little Nell," Miss Saxton; baritone solo, "I Fear no Foe," E. J. Whipple; trio, selected, Colonel H. M. Rodgers, William McCauley, and John Maudeley; reading, "Three Maids of Dec," Miss Katle Ellis; baritone solo, "True to the Lest," S. A. Kennedy; reading, solo, selected, Miss Florence Sullivan; solo, selected, Colonel H. M. Rodgers; reading, D. C. Bense; solo, selected, William McCauley; baritone solo, "The Warriot, E. J. Whipple. The entertainment concluded with "The Photographer," by Messrs. Southwick and Bernhard.

The Biological Society. The twenty-seventh regular me sting of the Biological Society was held in the lecture-room of the National Museum. Forty-five members were present, Professor Gill in the chair. Mr. G. K. Gilbert and Mr. Isaac C. Russell, of the Geological Survey, and Dr. John A. Ryder, of the Fish Commission, were elected resident members, and Professor William H. Brewer, of Yale College, and Mr. Sereno Watson, of the botanical garden, Cambridge, to corresponding membership. The society voted that its next meeting on May 12, should be a "Darwin memorial meeting" to which the members of the other scientific scieties and ladies and gentlemen—friends of science—might be invited. Mr. E. B. Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University, read a paper on the "Embryology of Renllia." which was listened to and discussed with much interest. Mr. Frank H. Cuching spoke on "Zuui Biology." He decribed some of the peculiar forms of animals and plants occurring in the deserts of the Southwest, spoke of the peculiar manner in which animals are regarded by the Zuni Indians, and related some or very interesting tolk-fore stories current among these Indians.

The John Brown Fund.

To the Editor of The Respenticans:

I heard with surprise and sorrow the statement which you made in yesterday's issue in reference to the widow and daughter of our believed to be he National Museum. Forty-five members were

Bernhard.

of Filtcenth and O streets northwest, will be dedicated to marrow at half-past three p. m. Several
eminent divines from the Reformed and other
churches will be present-vir, Rev. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., Frederick, Md.; Rev. Theo. Appel, D.
Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., York,
Pa.; Rev. G. L. Staley, Knoxville, Md. Dr. Theo.
Appel, superintendent of mission, will preach the
consecration sermon. At the regular service in
the morning Rev. E. R. Eschlach, of Frederick,
Md., will preach. The new chapel is a neat
handsome structure, capable of senting 250 people.
This church has been formerly known in this
country as the German Reformed Church, but
latterly the prefix German has been dropped
owing to the English language predominating
among its people. The decivines of the church
in the cortisally invited to attend the consecration
service, as well as the regular services Sunday
morning and eventing.

Bud Engleston's Temperature Meetings.

Bud Engleston's Temperance Meetings. Last night Bud Engleston had a rousing andi-ence at Flotcher Chapel. The exercises were spirited, and the speaking was interesting and spirited, and the speaking was interesting and istened to attentively. A fine choir of ladies and gentlemen from the Government Printing Office entisement from the Government excellent music. Cuptain John B. Dunning, who innocently dropped in, was inumediately pressed into the service by Bund, and handfold the authori of temperance with his usual torce and cloquence. He was followed by Bund in his usual excess in manner, calling men to the piedge: and also Mr. 10. Goombs gave an interesting talk, which was well required. Rov. Mr. Mytinger spoks for some time very effectively, some half a dozen people signed the piedge. GOD KNOWETH BEST.

ne time, when all life's lessons have been tearned And sun and stars hirovermore have set.

The things which our weak judgment here had spursed,

The things o'er which we grisved with lashes wet

No Christike soul doubte this is truth indeed, And yet with Goeting cries, "Let is more light!"
For even while here and ignorant we need
To feel and see the sun dispet the right.
Our natures medly crave that warmth and light,
They sailly leng for something here below.
And while still knowing that God's ways are right
Shrink from the saiddening echo of God's 35/

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh, God's plans go on as best for you and me:
flow, when we called. He needed not our cry,
flown when we called. He needed not our cry,
flownso His wisdom to the end could see,
And, even as predent parents disables.
Too much of sweet to craving subyhood,

o God perhaps is keeping from us now Life's sweetest things, because it scemeth good," This, too, is truth-yes, must be truth; and yet

Our poor humanity e'er seeks to know And understand what known ee over forget— The reason why God strikes the staggering blow And even here this knowledge comes to those Who lean is faith upon God's loving arm
And seek for sweet centent and sure repose
From earth's grim storms within God's holy cain

"And if sometimes commingled with life's wine
We find the wormwood, and rebel and surfnk,
Be sure a wiser Hand than yours or nine
Pours out this portion for our lips to drink.)
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kisses cannot reach bis face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Patietr so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!"

It may be true that God pours out the draught, It may be true that God pours out the draught list we ourselves are probe to seiz the cup; The bitterness our lips have often quaffed. The sisk nine warmwood that we sometime Are often what ourselves have well prepared By ain and constant way wardness from Him Who for His own has always gently cared, And sees the good with vision never dim.

And you will shortly know that lengthened brea And you will anorty know that lengthened !
In not the awestest gift God sends His friend,
And that sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send,
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within and all God's working see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key?"

And yet it is not sin to mourn for those And yet it is not sin to mourn for those.

Whose going from us leaves the soul in glocm;
He whom we love—our Master—He well knows
How sadly He onco wept beside a tomb.
Only whom we rebel we grieve the soul
Of Him who is our constant Life and Light—
Not as we weep, when sounds the bell's sad toil
That tears our loved ones from our sense and sight

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart! God's plans, like lilles pure and white, unfold; We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart; Time will reveal the stamens of pure gold; and if through patient toil we reso Where tired feet, with sandals lo When we shall clearly know and understand, I think that we will say, 'God knew the best!'

No, not to-day. And if God's plans unfold Like litter that rich Joy and beauty bring, A sweet surprise they've also brought of old, Like the arbutus of the early spring. And true it is that when these wearled feet. Craving the sosining shade and grateful rest, Once tread with firmest step the golden street, We shall see all and say, "God did know best!"

–R. Eundall Hoer.

JENNIE CRAMER.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: My text this week is a beautiful one, for Jenniis described as a lovely maiden, with sweet blue eyes and golden hair; but the sermon I would preach I desire to make pisin rather than beautiful, for it deals in facts instead of fancies. This gay, handsome girl is a victim of youth; not only her own youth, but the youth of the country in which she lived, for no place in the whole world is there a class so thoroughly unprotected as the American girl, especially of the middle class. The story, as nearly as we can gather it from the dis-jointed newspaper accounts, is this: Jennie went driving with a girl friend and their two young men escerts, and Jennie never returned, but her dead body was fished out of the water sodden and cold, the blue eyes closed forever, the golden hair dank, and, with its ripples lost in the cruel ripples

of the waves, not half so bright as they. And now the learning of New Haven inquires.

"was it winder on suicide?"
Facts have disclosed enough of her story, during the short cycle of those three tragic days, for us to know that her companions gave her reason enough to desire the latter, which was also reason sufficient for them to perform the former, and yet it is thought necessary, in considering the guilt of the Malley loys, to decide this question. Whether they laid violent hands on Jennie Cramer or not, that dead girl's ghost will haunt the conscience of James Malley the rest of his life, unless it hap-pens, as is, also, more than probable, that he has none; but in any case God himself will require nor soul at his hands, and the courts of Hesven will indict the other as accessory. They had murdered her before she died; for they had stabled to death her womanly purity, and that is woman's life. What need to consider the ques-tion further?

THEY ARE SELF-CONVICTED MURDITARES.

Worse than Grifeau; for the pittless world half
scorm, as they commiserate her, white the victim
of his semi-insane crime was tenderly borne to
the mercy seat on the white, downy wings of a
Nation's prayers. Poor dead girl! She was fond
of pleasure, they say, and these young men pretended to give it to her. With us young girls may
go bleasuring with no better protection than just
such young men; and in nine cases out of ten the
young man is a villain, as far as girls are concerned
at least. This is why! declared Jennie Cramer a
victim of the youth of our country. We have existed too shorts a line, and there has been so much
close to do that no wise system of chaperoninge has
been established for the protection of our girls,
who must either live dult, uneventful lives at
home or take the risk, and but few girls know how
very great the risk is, and thus the mare innocent
the girl be the more likely she is to take the latter
horn of the dilemma, and soof at the timerousness
of those who try to warn her. Do you consider THEY ARE SELF-CONVICTED MURDERERS

some tof the peculiar forms or animals and plants occurring in the deserts of the Southways are regarded by the Zuni Indiana, and mining and indiana some very interesting lok-lore stories current among these Indiana.

The John Brown Fund.

To the Editor of This Raperintean:
I heard with surprise and sorrow the statement which you made in yesterday's issue in reterence to the widow and daughter of our beloved John Brown. Not long sines I made up my mind that it should at a loake day, when I could afford it, give something toward a fund for raising a monument to this great and brave man. Poverty has free ventured the consummation of my desires in this ting to him a falting mind prevented me from erecting to him a falting mind prevented me from erecting to him a falting mind prevented me from erecting to him a falting mind with the consummation of my desires in this ting to him a falting mind the allow subscriptions to be sent though your office to this lady and daughter. I should be glad to contribute a dollar at this time and more increaser; I believe that there are all descent who are willings to contribute the form and more increaser; I believe that there are all entire the privileges of freemen; for any race which will not who not only gave himself for their cause, but freely offered his sons as a sacrifice, have hearts of iron, and are not human.

The North Carolina Tragedy.

Information from Yangville, N. C., confirms the report that Peins Rossies, postunasier there, killed Nethaniel Johnson and wounded descriptions to the province of the shooting was a quarrel between well in the port that Peins Rossies, postunasier there, killed Nethaniel Johnson and walled with the continued in the port that Peins Rossies, postunasier there, killed Nethaniel Johnson and walled with the province of the shooting was a quarrel between well in the

To the Editor of Tag Revolutes: 1
Two months have ulmost passed, and as yet no provision has been made to pay the teachers their provision has been made to pay the isachers their islaries. The majority of the teachers are women, who find it no easy matter at any time to borrow money, and now find it almost impossible, as there is no certainty when it will be repaid. Neither Commissioners nor trustees are pushing the matter with Congress. Of course Congress has many weightler matters to discuss than the appropriation bill for the district, but I am sure if hat bady were aware of the strains to which many of the teachers are subjected it would willingly give the bill early consideration and pass it. There are many teachers with passins and little brothers and sistens dependent upon them who are really needing the necessaries of life. Can these be supplied without money? I hope if this should meet the eye of any of the gendensen composing the committee on the District bill it will have a likite influence. If so I will have failfilled the inistion intrusted to ms.

Finneral of an Actress.

The funeral of the late Entity Mestager (Mrs.)

The funeral of the late Emily Mestayer (Mrs. Houpt), setress took place Thursday afternoon from her late residence, No. 40 Seventh avenue, New York, Rev. Dr. Houghton, of "The Little Church Around the Corner," officiating. Among the many members of the dramatic profession present were Mr. John Gilbett, Mr. William J. Florence and wife, Mrs. Ediridge, Mr. A. M. Palmer, and Mr. Augustin Daiy. There were no path-baseers. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OFFICERS.

Latest from the Camp, Garrison, and Field-News from the Savy-Yards and Quarter-Deck -Gozsip Among the Men who Wear Epsulettes.

Forty recruits are ordered sent to Fort Spelling. Forty recruits are ordered sent to Fort Sholling, Minn., for the Third Infantry.

The Powhatan, Capiain Edmund O. Matthews, salled Sunday from Havana for Key West.

A large post hespital is in course of building at Fort Yates, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota. The Marion, Commander Silas W. Terry, sailed for Cape Town, Africa, April 3, for Montevideo. Lieutenant H. Clay Fisher, Marine Corps, ar-rived in San Francisco, April 20, from the East.

The Kearsange, Commander George H. White, arrived in Hampton Reads last Saturday from Fort Royal, S. C. Captain Sebastian Gunther, Fourth Cavalry, has been granted three months' leave from Fort Cum-mings, New Mexico.

The Alliance, Commander Gaorge H. Wadleigh,

arrived at Key West Sunday from Vera Crus, en route to Hampton Roads, General Richard N. Batchelder, deputy quarter-General Richard N. Bachelder, deputy quarter-master-general, who is now on duty at San Fran-cisco, expects to come flast very soon.

One of the boilers of the Wyoming was brought from Port Royal to Norfolk hast week by the Van-dails, to be repaired at the navy-yard.

Captain Charles W. Miner, Twonty-second In-fanty, has been granted two months' extension of the leave granted him by General Augur.

Captain William G. Wedemeyer, Sixteenth In-fautry, now at Fort Coucho, Texas, has been

fantry, now at Fort Conche, Texas, has been granted three months leave from the 1st of May. Colonel Thomas B. Hunt, capitaln and a-sistant quartermaster, has been ordered to his home in this city to await orders, instead of going to Min-

Lieutenant Walter S. Scott, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has had his leave amended so that he has six months from May 1, with permission to go abroad. Captain James C. Laverty, chaplain Twenty-

Fourth Infantry, has been granted three mouths extension of the leave granted him April 8 by Gen-eral Pope. The revenue-marine steamer Corwin sailed Sunday from San Francisco for Cape Serdre, Siberia, to rescue the officers and crew of the burned naval steamer Rodgers.

General Eugene A. Carr, colonel Sixth Cavalry, has been granted one month further extension of the leave from Arizona granted him by Major-General McDowell. Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, once

designated the corps of earlets at West Point as "a set of wasp-waised vamptres, fed, clothed, and educated at our experies."

The Aleri, Commander Louis Kempff, nowon the Asiatic station, has probably satted for San Francisco by this date, and is expected at the Mare Island Navy-Yard in June.

Island Navy-Fard in June.

The frigate Shenandosh, Captain William A. Kirkiand, arrived at Havana last Saturday from Aspinwail, via the Windward Islands, and sailed the next day for New York.

The Enterprise, Commander Edwin M. Shapard, arrived at Key West Monday from Sarnana Bey, where she went to take a deck load of coal for the Despatch. She is an route for Hampton Roads.

General George Crook, commanding the Department of the Platte, has been directed to grant. ment of the Platte, has been directed to grant Commissary Sergeant George S. Barker a furlough for six mouths, with permission to apply for an Colonel George F. Towle, captain Nineteenth

Infantry, was at Galveston, Texas, iast week, on route from Fort Brown to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to report to General Alfred H. Terry for duty as ald de-camp.

Lieutenant William A. Glassford, Signal Corps,

Lieutenaut William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. A., signal officer of the Department of Mis-souri, was last week ordered by General Pope to Fort Craig, New Mexico, on official business and thence to return to Fort Leavenuworth. Mrs. Daniel H. Brush, wife of Lieutenaut Brush, regimental quariermaster Seventeenth Infantry, arrived at Hismarek, Dakota, Thursday, March 20, from the East, and was met there by her husband, who came up the river from Fort Yates for this purpose.

Major John W. Williams, surgeon, who was for merly post surgeon at the Arenat here, has been relieved from duty as post surgeon at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, by General Pose, to enable him to comply with the order to report in person here to Surgeon-General Barnes.

Captain William R. Hall, post surgeon at the

Captain William R. Hall, post surgeon at the camp on White River, Colorado, was hast week relieved by General Pope from that duty, and ordered to report in person to Colonel David L. Magruder, medical director of the Department of Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth.

Cadet Engineer Winfield Scott Somple, who has recently been detached from the Ashuetot, Aslatic fleet, is a passanger on the Alort, and will reach his home at Sewickley, near Phitsburg, about the last of June. He will be examined for promotion to assistant engineer on his return.

Licutemant Louis A. La Garde, assistant surgeon U.S. A., has been relieved from duty as post sur-

U.S. A., has been relieved from duty as post sur-geon at the cautonness on the North Fork of the Canadian River, Indian Territory, and ordered as post surgeon as Fort Rene, I. T., to relieve Lieu-tonant John M. Banuister, who is ordered to duty at Port Sill, Indian Territory. The St. Louis Globe Democraf of last Sunday says, in its society news, that "rumor has spread the report of Miss Eva Frost's engagement to a

of the middles at Annapolis (or about to arrive there) can tell us who has been fooling around Pass Christian—sfier Frost.

The new headquarter building for the Depart-ment of the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth is

rapidly nearing completion, and is described as a very handsome and convenient building which pleases the officers very much. It is located on the righ ground near the old amenal and com-mands a view of the whole post, as well as for miles along the Missouri River. General P. G. T. Beauregard has been engaged for some time on a book about the war, and his manuscript is now almost complete. The work

covers his whole milliary career. It is not conciliatory in cone. It assumes throughout the fundamental justice of the rebel cause, and maintains that their sectiments and teachings upon that subject ought to be preserved and cherished.

The Walla Walla Union (Washington Territory) The Walla Walla Cates (Washington Territory) pays the following pleasant compliment to a recently promoted officer: "Sergeant John Stafford, of R Troon, First Covalry, has received the gratifying inf. rination that he has been commissioned second lieutenant Stafford is reported by his acquaint-succes to be a gentleman, a good scholar, and a fine solder, whose promotion is halled with delight."

General Nelson H. Davis, colonel, inspector-

General Nelson H. Davis, colonel, inspectorgeneral, went to St. Louis last week from his station, at Chicago, under orders to inquire into
the charges made against Colonel William P.
Martin, captain and military storekeeper, that he
has been in collusion with certain contractors for
army supplies. The charges against Colonel
Martin were made by a former disrk, who resigned
some time since. The investigation began last
Monday. The charges on which Captain John P. Walker, Third Cavalry, was arraigned April 19, at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, was for "conduct unbe-

Fred Steele, Wyoming, was for "conduct unbe-coming an officer and a gentleman," and "con-duct prejudicial to good order and military dis-cipline," in having preferred false and defamatory charges against his superior officer and post-com-mander, Cotonel Andrew W. Svans, major Third Cavalry. An officer of Caprain Walker's regiment said a few days ago that while the charges against him are serious that the regiment does not expect to see him dismissed.

The Sanate Committee on the Jadiciary, in their formal authors is a Thurday to the affect that a

formal opinion last Thursday to the effect that a retired army officer can lawfully hold a civil office retired army officer can lawfully hold a civil office under the Government, say there is nothing in the Constitution touching the question. The committee then this cours the provisions of the revised statures as to the holding of civil offices by army officers and concludes that the restrictions contained therein apply only to officers on the active list. From the opinion of the committee it would seem that retired army officers are at full liberty to enter either into politics or business.

The practice or use of the cadets at the Naval Academy this year will be as follows: The Constellation and Dale, under command of Commanders Norman H, Farquiarrand Henry B. Robesch, respectively, will take the cadet midshipment of the Contained and the cadet midshipment of the cadet midshipment of the Contained and the cadet midshipment of the

with Second Lieutenant James S. Rodgers, Twen-fieth Infinity, as judge-advocate of the court. Cadet Thomas Rawling Woods, fourth class at the Military Academy, has resigned, to take effect May 1. The remains were taken to Newport. R. L. by steamer, and were there buried from Trinity Church, on Thursday at noon He leaves a wife and children. Mr. James E. Powell, of Kanmas City, lecture! last night at Independence, Mo., on "Cadet Life at West Point."

Mr. James E. Powell, of Kannas City, lectured ast night at Independence, Mo., on "Cadet Life at Nays Tard next week. Nest Point."

Major Edward D. Baker, quartermaster U. S. A. Lieutenant William E. P. French, Third Infantal Mrs. Beker, arrived at San Francisco Acetica. tons. and Mrs. Beker, arrived at San Francisco April 21, from Arizona. Captain Henry C. Pratt, Thirteenth Infantry, was

Captain Henry C. Prait, Thirteenth Infinitry,was in Chicago last Saturday from his station at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Third Cavalry, aide-de-camp, has been granted two months' further extension of leave. Lieutenant Henry Clay Fisher, Marine Corps, and wife, arrived at San Francisco April 20, from the New York Navy Yard. Lieutenant Colone John D. Wilkins, Eighth In-fantry, has been granted eight mouths leave, and will soon come to Washington. Lieutenant George 5, Wilson, Tweith Infantry,

Identenant George S. Wilson, Tweifth Infantry, and Mrs. Wilson, a ived at San Francisco April 21 from Fort McDowell, Arksona.

Tue-day lant was the twentieth anniversary of Farragut's battle at Fort Jackson and St. Philip, and the prise-money is not all paid yet.

Lientenant Henry J. Goldman, Fifth Cavatry, was married Thursday, April 20, at Albany, N. Y., to Mrs. Jenuic Keenan, of that city.

The torpedo vessel Intrepid, Lientenant Francis H. Dalans, which is now at the New York Navy. H. Delano, which is now at the New York Navy-Yard, has been ordered to Newport for the sum-

Medical Inspector Archibald C. Bhodes, U. S. N., reported for duty last Saturday at the Naval Academy, relieving Medical Inspector Albert C. Academy, relieving Medical Inspector Albert C. Gorgas.
Colonel Henry B. Resso, paymaster, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in Texas, and ordered to return to his home at Lancaster, Ohio, for medical treatment.

Major Montgomery Bryant, Fourteenth Infantry, who is now at the camp on White River, Colorado, was granted leave for a month by General Pope last week. Captain John Simpson, assistant quartermaster,

U. S. A., is to be relieved soon as post-quartermas-ter at Fort Clark, Texas. His successor has not yet been designated. yet been designated.
Cadet Engineer Pierre O. Keilholtz has been granted a short leave from the Naval Academy to enable him to visit his father, who is seriously ill at his home in Baltimore.

Five indictments have been returned at Annapolis seriously.

is against persons for seiling liquor to cadets at the Maval Academy, and warrants are out for ten others charged with the same offense. Major Justus M. Brown, surgeon U. S. A., was last week relieved by General Pope as post surgeon at Fort Lewis, Colorado, to enable him to proceed to Cincinnati, as ordered by General Sherman. Capain Josiah Chance, Houtenant Seventeenth Infantry, has been stationed in the vicinity of Bis-marck, Dakota, so long that the Tribuse of that place says that "he seems like one of us tax-payers."

General George Stoneman, colonel retired, and Mrs. Stoneman, arrived at San Francisco last week from their great vineyard home at San Gabriel, California. General Stoneman is State railroad commissioner of California.

Major James R. Wasson, paymaster, arrived at San Antonio, Texas, April 17, from Galveston. He will sail soon from San Francisco for Yoko-hama to escort his family home, they having been in Japan on an extended visit. Judge-Advocate-General David G. Swaim has commended that Colonel Thomas F. Barr, judge

recommended that Colonel Thomas F. Barr, judge advocate, be relieved from duty at the War Department in August, and ordered as professor of law at the West Point Military Academy.

General Nelson A. Milos, commanding the Department of the Columbia, arrived at San Francisco April 20, from Fort Vancouver, accompanied by Mrs. Milos and their little girl, and Lieutenant Oscar F. Long, Fifth Infantry, his adde-de-camp, Captain David Porter Heap, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Heap, who recently returned. U. S. A., and Mrs. Heap, who recently returned from an extended visit to Europe, are visiting Gen-eral Beale, who is the father of Mrs. Heap. They will leave soon for Captain Heap's station at De-troit

First Sergeant Robert Anderson, of Captain Miner's company (6), Twenty second Infantry, has been granted six months' furfough by General Augur, and by authority of Adjutati-General Drum he is permitted to go abroad while on furlough.

Captain Marcus E. Taylor, assistant surgeon U.

S. A., was ordered by General Pope last week to be relieved as post surgeon at Fort Blies, Texas, to enable him to proceed to St. Louis, whence he is under orders to report by letter to Surgeon-General Barnes. Licutement William T. Swinburne, U. S. N.,

Licutenant William T. Swinburne, U. S. N., sailed for Santa Barbara, Southern California, April 19, from San Fraucisco, accompanied by his wife, child, and nurse. He is on duty on the California coast, commanding the coast survey steamer Mearhiur.

Mrs. Caroline K. Nininger died at St. Paul, Minn., last Sunday, aged fifty-six years. She was a sister of the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, ex-Secretary of War, and the aunt of Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, U. S. N., and of Colonel Leib, formerly Fifth Cavairy.

Commodore Samuel R. Pranklin was only gone a couple days last week on leave from the city, and was considerably amused at the noise created from the mere fact that Captain Philip C. Johnson was detailed temporarily in his place on the examining board even for so sort a time.

Colonel Henry Goodfellow, major and judge-advocate, U. S. A., will be relieved from duy in the Burcau of Military Justice about September I, when Colonel Lieber reports here, and is ordered to motor to the examinary of the fereign of the coloner o when Colonel Liaber reports here, and is ordered to report to General Pope at Fort Leavenworth as Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Mis-souri.

Colonel Guido N. Lieber, major and judge advo-oate, is ordered to be relieved as professor of the Law Department, at West Point, where he has been on duty since August 28, 1878, and ordered to duty here as assistant to Judge Advocate-General Swaim. Colonel Lieber, who was formerly of the Eleventh Infantry, was the son of the late Dr. Francts Lieber, the celebrated writer on inter-national law. His orders take effect August 28, 1882.

Colonel Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate, who

Colonel Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate, who was recently as-igned to duty in charge of the Division of Accounts in the office of the Secretary of War, is entitled, under the law, while holding that position, to the rank and pay of itentenant colonel; but under the circumstances he declines to avail himself of the rank or pay. Major Bradley, lientenant Twenty-first Infantry, while in charge of accounts, procured the passage of the law referred to, which gave him the rank and pay of captain mounted.

Colonel William Winthrop, major and judge advocate, who has been on duty in the Judge Advo-

and deep with the set follows: The Consiellation and Dele, under command of Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robeson, respectively, will take the cacter midalipment,
the Sandish, Henicann Commander Charles al.
Thomas, and the Naylower, Licetanan Comson, and the Naylower, Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robeson, respectively, will take the cacter midalipment,
the Sandish, Henicann Commander Charles al.
Thomas, and the Naylower, Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son, respectively, will take the cacter midalipment,
the Sandish, Henicann Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son, respectively, will take the cacter midalipment to the Sandish, Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son, respectively, will take the cacter midalipment and the Sandish, Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son, respectively, will take the cacter midalipment to the Column Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
the Sandish, Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son, respectively, will take the cacter middle the Sandish Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
the Sandish, Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan Commanders Norman H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Licetanan H. Parquibar and Henry B. Robe
son Henry Liceta

Lieutenant Daniel A. Frederick, Seventh Infantry, who is stationed at Fort Snelling, pur-chased a corner lot at Woodland Park, St. Paul, last week, for #2,100.

The House on Thursday passed the bill allowing

Rear-Admiral Roger N. Steinbel the retired pay of the rank he holds, instead of pay as commoders, on which he was retired.

Major Henry Benegra, lieutenant Pifth Infantry, who was profusor of milliary science and testies at the Hampton, Va., Normal Institute, 18th St. Paul last week for his station at Fort Keogh, Montana.

It is thought the Vandalia, Captain Richard W. Meade, which will go to the Norfolk Navy-Yard next week, after Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper hoists the flag in command of the North Atlantic fleet, will soon be put out of commission.

hoists the flag in command of the North Atlantic fleet, will soon be put out of commission.

The following naval orders have been issued: Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman will be detached from command of the North Atlantic station, May I, and placed on waiting orders; Captain Joseph Pyffe, detached from command of the Tennessee, May I, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant George M. Totten (side) and Lieutenant John D. J. Kelly (fing lieutenant) detached from the Tennessee, May I, and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer Henry D. McKwan, detached from the League Island Navy-Yard and ordered in charge of the engineering department at the Norfolk Navy-Yard; Passed Assistant Engineer Samuel Grag, ordered to the League Island Navy-Yard in connection with the machinery of the Miantonomah and other from clads; Passed Assistant Surgeon Alexander F. Magnudez, detached from the Washington Navy-Yard May I, and ordered to Ville France, France, in charge of medical stores; Passed Assistant Paymaster Hiram E. Drury has reported his return home, having been denached from the naval hospital at Yokohama. March 18, and 18 ordered to settle accounts and then await orders; Gunner Cornelius Dugan, ordered to the Tennessee May I to relicre Gunner Moses K. Henderson, placed on waiting orders.

IN THE COAL MINES.

The Strike in the Cumberland Regions

mud the Cause of It. pecial to THE REPUBLICAN. LONACONING, April 27.—Your correspondent arrived here this morning via the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad for the purpose of Ha-tening to the story of the miners, as it is told by the agents of the coal companies and the miners themselves, and to draw his own conclusions, as if he were some philosopher who had devoted the best years of his life in solution of the problem. The strike commenced in the Cumberland region which embraces the counties of Allegany and Garrett, in Maryland, and Mineral, in West Virginia, on March 15, and there does not at present eem to be any indication of its termination. The siners up to that date had been getting—during the past twelve months—sixty-five cents per tou for digging coal, which is fifteen cents per tou more than that received by the Clearfield miners. The companies refused to give more than fifty cents per tou, hence the strike, which throws three thousand miners out of work, and costs Allegan

There have been reports freely circulated in vari There have been reports freely circulated in various papers as to the state of affairs in the George's Creek coal region during the suspension of work at the mines. I see that some papers have been informed by their respective correspondents that terror reichts supreme all along the George's Creek: that the men indulge in intoxicating trink to excess, driving their wives and children to the woods and in the streets in despair, and that merchants are endeavoring to get saloup. Respect to sell no injuor to the laboring men connected with the mines. Now, allow me to say that such is not the case, but just the reverse. The miners in this region as a class are sober, industrious, honest, cool-headed men, and intelligence secure to be a natural development with them. SO FAR AS A STRIKE IS CONCERNED.

SO FAR AS A STRIKE IS CONCERNED,
the miners claim that it is a one-sided affair.
They say the miners have not struck; but, on the
other hand, the companies have struck for lower
wages. The micers refused to accept the reduction, and, consequently, work has been afrpended. The companies claim that it is not an
unjust demand in asking for a roduction in wages,
and advanced this theory as their argument, that
other coal fields are producing in the Eastern markets coal in quality oqual to that mined in this
region at a lower fluor than they can produce in
case they pay sixty-five cents per ton for digging,
thereby entailing to them a loss; they claim, unless coal is mined in our region for fifty cents
per ton, thus enabling them to enter into
competition, they will not resume work during
the coming summer. In addition to the demand

POR A REDUCTION IN MINING

competition, they will not resume work during the coming summer. In addition to the demand

FOR A REDUCTION IN MINING
they also request the miner to work twelve hours per day, instead of ten hours per day as heretofore, arguing that if the miners accede to their demands they can carry their coul to the Eastern markets, and thereby compete with other companies. Four-fifths of the people of Lonaconing arminers. The town has a population of about 4,008. In this region they are, as a rule, men of far more intelligence than the average laboring men; and more than this, are men who, in many if not in a majority of instances, have homes of their own and a neat little nest egg in the bank, laid away for a rainy day. They are permanent residents here. Some of them have lived here for twenty-five years or more, and the migratory class is but a small factor in this mining community. It is, perhaps, more on account of their stability and permanency that they are so

SUCCESSIVIL IN THEM STRIKES,
which have become so frequent of late years that a season like the least without one was a novelier.

when Colonel Liaber reports here, and is ordered to report to General Pope at Fort Leavenworth as Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Mississian Colonel Liaber, the Colonel Grant and Segment of the Department of the Mississian Colonel Liaber, the Colonel Grant and Segment of the Poper Colonel Colonel

are unable to make

ANY SUCCESSIVE RESISTANCE

unless they close their mines. The association knows its power, and, it may be fairly said, sometimes abuses it. The strike is having a disastrous effect upon the trade on the Chesspeffix and Ohio Canal. With one or two seasons like the present the canal will soon be a thing of the pass, and Gwongelows will be a duli place indeed. The opening of the George's Creek and dumberland Railroad last year and the Eik Garden region seemed to give nuch encouragement to the friends of the canal, who were anxious to see its looks doubled, and fifty boats per day leaving here for Georgetown, loaded with mineral wealth. The boatmen

HAVE NO OBSANILATION; the miners have, and the battle upon which that region entered on the 15th of March will be no child's play. Those who expect to see the miners arushed in a few weeks will be saidly disappointed. They are stout-hearted, uncompremising, are well organized, and not only unanimous, but intelerant of opposition in the position they have taken. They laugh to scorn the threakto supplant them with imported labor, and it is almost critain that that cannot be done without bloodsbed, if not the inauguration of a reign of terror hitherto unknown in this region. The outlook for the present, therefore, is most discouraging, and unless a basis of comments and the labor.

ALEXANDRÍA APPAIRS.

The remains of Mr. Gillan were brought here it am Fairfax County yesterday and buried from St. Mary's Chareh.

The following were unanimously re-elected directors of the Januy Car Coupling Company: M. D. Conse, J. B. Smoot, Arthur Herbert, W. H. Marbury, E. S. Leadboster. Colonel Morton Marye was also re-elected secretary.

The sample license tax has been fixed by the Legislature at \$250. To loan a license or allow any one to sell under it except the one maned in the license is purishable by a fine of \$350 and imprisonment for one year. All licenses issned since April 25 at \$100 are annulled.

Mesers, Peaks & Naile, house-furnishers of this city, have received the contract for furnishing the frames and such for the new woolen miles to boulk at Charlottexille, Va. The work on the new mills, on the site of those receiving destroyed by fire, has already been commerced.

Mesers, E. H. Januey, Charles H. Schaaff, and Oscar Demain have purchased the swrethouse on King street, between Fairfax and Lee, and will fit it up for their refrigerating establishment, Mr. Chase, of Boston, the inventor of the odd-blast apparatus to be introduced in this city by the granicmen mand, has been here for exeveral days past, stopping at the residence of Mr. William Bomdin.

The university grampiers are now helding an examination of purils for the graning of cepti-

## COWDON'S PLAN

TO IMPROVETHS MISSISSIPPI RIVER

A Talk With an Old Steamboat Captain of Many Years' Experience-He Contends That th Outlet System Is the Only Sure Plan of Relief.

A REPUBLICAN reporter, who drinks nothing but water in his'n, yesterday hove up alongside of Captain Cowdon, of Mississippi River fame, and

Capitaln Cowdon, of Mississippi River fame, and said to him:
"I see the Senato has passed a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to be used by the river commission in the improvement of the Mississippi River. Will that in any way affect your proposition now before Congress to make the Lake Borgue cutlet!"
"Not in the less.;" said the Capitain, "for men who will vote for the \$6,000,000 appropriation for levecs, which will raise the water in the river, causing overflows, can show no good reason for causing overflows, can show no good reason for voting against the little appropriation of \$250,000 to make the Lake Borgne outlet, which will lower he flood line of the river and will deepen its channel."

channel."
"What would be the costs and results?"
"Well, in the first place the cost of the levees, according to the highest engineering authority, would be \$50,000,000, for the engineers say the grade of these levees on the banks of the Markshippi River would have to be raised from six to seven feet higher from Cairo to New Orleans.

"Would this raising of the river also raise and back the water up the tributaries?"

"Yes, of course it would; and they would have to be leveed also, and these levees would cost not a cent less than \$100,000,000 more."

"Well, suppose this was all done, would it pro-

went, suppose this was all done, would it pro-tect the Valley from overflow and deeper the channel of the river, as is claimed by the Missis-sippl River Commission?"
"The most satisfactory reply to that question is to give you facts as perived from experience. From that we can best judge as to the results we will have from much. that we can best judge as to the results we will have from such a system, and in doing this I shall refer you to General Humphries' report, which is regarded as the highest engineering authority in this country on that subject. He says that the river hanks from its earliest history have been under the high water ginds; that the leves wind commenced in 1720 at New Orleans, and gradually extended up the Mississippl River until 1858, when the system was nearly perfected by lines of levees on both sides of the river from Cape Gradesu, Mo., to New Orleans, averaging four feel sigh. From the same authority we learn that the even to be feet deep by forty-seven and Andr inless wide from Calco to near the Guir of Mexico. He duration was 185 days, the longest in record. We also learn from the mane authority that the more the levees were extended the greater the number of crevasses, the proof of whole may be seen by the following quotations. On page 550 General Humphreys says:

"In 1850 from Red River to New Orleans there were

"In 1850 (page 186) he mys:

"In 1850 (page 186) he mys:

"In 1850 (page 186) he mys:

"There were thirty-two crevases from the mouth of the St. Francis River to Bonnet Carre. "The report of the board of engineers of 1875

of the St. Francis liver to Bounst Carre.

"The report of the board of engineers of 1875 says:

"In 1874 the breaks in Arkansas and Missouri alone are too numerous to mention. Their total width was the miles, while in Misslasppi and Loudinath the was the miles, while in Misslasppi and Loudinath the was the miles, while in Misslasppi and Loudinath the was the miles, while in Misslasppi and Loudinath the was the miles, while in Misslasppi and Loudinath the was the miles, while in Misslasppi and Loudinath the was the certification of the confineers for despending the channel of the river by joities or wing dams."

"In 1879 a board of engineers said that it would justify an expenditure of \$50,000,000. In 1878 Mr. Each said he had no kind of a question in his own mind that \$50,000,000 or \$50,000,000. In 1878 Mr. Each said he had no kind of a question in his own mind that \$50,000,000 or \$50,000,000. And probably \$60,000,000, would be sufficient to accomplish this improvement from Cairo to the Guiff.

"Captain, will you please state your plan."

"Any treatment of the river that will lower the food line will not only render levees on the banks of the Misslasppi River and its tributaries thenecessary preventing all overflows, but will at the same time deepen the thannel of the Misslasppi from Cairo to New Orle."

"anse of wing dams or river jettles.

"Any treatment of the river that will lower the flow of the Misslasppi River and its tributaries thenecessary preventing all overflows, but will at the same time deepen the thannel of the Misslasppi from Cairo to New Orle."

"anse of wing dams or river jettles.

"Any treatment of the river has well lower the flow of the talke Borghe at a cost of \$250,000, and fin ninty days time to do the work. Of course, it will require two high water periods to fully demonstrate the truth of what I claim, which is that the flood line will be lowered at New Orleans not less than two very of surface and long line for at Vicksburg.

"From the above facts is it not reasonable to surpose that

years the average flood line nine feet at vicksburg.

"From the above facts is it not reasonable to surpose that when the flood line is lowered at New Creaos twelve or fourteen fact it will make the angle of fail per mile nearly as great in the lower section of the river as it is in the upper end, and as a natural consequence make the current as great? This is bound to draw the water off so fast at the lower end that it cannot rise at the upper end within ten feet of the lighest watermark. By this you see all the water of the upper valley will be confined to said within the natural banks of the river, which will cause a concentration of the water, a lowering of the bed, and deepening of its channel. This lowering of the hood line and deepening of the bed of the Lower Missiappi will not only extend to Cairo and Keokuk, but it will in the same way effect all the main tributaries from their mouths to the first shoals, and will therefore ronder their permanent improvement a matter of easy accomplianment, for it will change the regime of the Missiastopi River and its tributaries, causing them to wash out and deopen like mouthant atrams. mater of easy accomplianment, for it will change the regime of the Missistopt River and its tributaries, causing them to wash out and deepen like mouthain streams, instead of filling up and raising their banks and beds, as they have been doing since time begun. By the outlet at Lake Borgue we lower the flood-line at the lower end of the river twelve to four-teen feet, which increases the angle of fall and accelerates the current of the whole river, so that the river caunot rise as high all the way up to Cairo as it now rises by eight to teu feet, thus rendering lerees useless to prevent overflows in the whole valley. The outlet system, of which the Lake Borgue outlet is the foundation work divers water from the river direct to the Guit controlled channels and is practically a system of concentration, as already proven by outlets referred to, find can be fully demonstrated with an outlay of only \$25,000. Therefore I am at a loss to see how any one who really desires the improvement of the low water navigation of the Mississippi River and the reclamation of its rich valley lands from overflow, our refuse to vote, and for the mese pittance asked to make the outlet at Lake Borgue.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Brief Shetch of the Eventful Life of the

Brief Sketch of the Eventful Life of the Stalwart Philosopher and Poet.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, philosopher and poet, who died on Thursday, was born in Boston May 25, 1808. Sprung from a stock that for eight generations had on the maternal or paternal side produced a minister of the Gospel, he was destined for the church. After receiving an education in the Boston public schools, in 1817, as fourteen years. the Boston public schools, in 1817, at fourteen years of age, he entered Harward College, and graduated when he was seventeen. In his junior year he gained the first prize for an easily upon "The Character of Scorates" and in his suitor year the second prize for an essay upon "The Present State of Ethical Philosophy." In 1826 he was approhated to presch by the Middlesex Association. of Educal Philosophy. In 1826 he was appro-bated to preach by the Middlesex Association. After a winter spent in the South, on account of poor health, he was in 1820 called to the important position of colleague to Henry Ware in the Second Unitarian Church of Bostop. On Mr. Ware's resig-nation Emerson became the minister. In 1830 he married Miss Ellen Louisa Tucker, of Boston, who survived the union only one year. In September, 1830, Emerson's consciouse compelled him to re-sign the sacred office.

1830. Smerson's consciouce compelled him to resign the sacred office.

ME HAD GRAVE DOURTS

as to the authority and usefulness of the rite of the Lord's Suppor, and in his farewell sermon—a sermon teeming with noble thoughts and inspired inaguage—explained his reasons for resigning his vocation. In December he went to Europe, where he met such men as Horatio Greenough, the American sculptor, Waiter Savage Landor, that most remarkable of poets; Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, Thomas Carlyle, and others whose names are distinguished in English Riterature. In 1833 he returned to America and accepted an invitation to lecture, in the year following some of his lectures being published in the North American Resion. In 1835 he married Lidden Jackson, of Flymouth, and took up also residence in the quiet little town of Concord, where he has ever since resided. From this time he entered upon the regular duties of a lecture? In 1830 he published his first work, "Nature," one of the most remarkable works of modern times, and yet which e commanded no sale. In 1850 the Dial, the organ of

was established, and Emerson became a regular contributor to it, becoming in 1821 its editor. Manerson's whole life has begin that of a deep and carnest thinker and teacher. He has been accounted thinker and teacher. He has been accounted being a free thinker; it's evident from a perusal of his works that no more deeply religious man, no man who has been more inspressed by the glorious teachings of Nature, ever lived. Emerson has not been a very voluminous writer. His works most widely known are "The Essays." They attracted the sitention of the great German thinker, Hermann Grimm, and have been more widely copied and quoted both in this country and Europe than any other of his works. These essays reveal him is adual character. They show him as an ideal philosopher scaring in the lofficest realms of thought, but also as a man deeply versed in ordinary human affairs, always regulated by common philosophy. He was undoubtedly the greatest of American philosophers, and one whose impress has made isself felt on both sides of the Atlantic.

An article in an exchange is headed, "Jay Gould A NEW SCHOOL OF HOSTON THINKERS.

Atlantic.

An article in an exchange is headed, "Jay Gould to Sue for a Reputation." What a man who is worth \$50,000,000 wants with a reputation is a problem too deep for the average mind to saive. Mr. Gould is rish enough to buy a reputation if he wants one. We'll lef him have ours for one-third of his wealth, and not a cost thus, because it is this only one we have.—Norestone Heruid.

Gordon Camming, in bir new book, "At Home in Piji," says that rannibalism is by no means a lost art in that famous South Sea archipelago. The flathonable style of cooking somewhat resembles the Bhode Island clam-bake, the bodies before flast wrapped in the leaves of a certain plant, which imparts a piecenant relists and facilitates digestion, and then reasted between hot stones.